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ĸr, 00,000 THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR JOHN TAYLOR:

Matter and Proprietor.

At the owner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauroo, Houseek county, Ill.

Term. \$2,00 invariably in advance. BATES OF APPENTISHES, ing square, one insertion, 41
Ency subsequent insertion, 37 1.9 cents
a liberialization will be note to year advertises.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
ake Taylor,) roor rats, to receive attention

ILINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Springfield, Jen. 15, 184b.

In the Hone of Representatives, of the State of Illinois, upon the unconditional repeal of the Nauvoo charter:

Mr Bahbitt of Hancock county arose and mid, he had waited to see what direction this bill would take, he had not intended to enter into the debate at this time, neither should he, had the friends of equal rights seen fit to come up in defence of those principles involved in the bill before the House, being the immediate representative of that people and knowing the present degree of prejudice and excitement existing against them, he could not in justice to himself and his constituents remain longer silent, and sit here uents remain longer silent, and sit here quietly by and see their rights endangered without endeavoring to put the quietly by and see their rights endangered without endeavoring to put this matter in its true light before those who were called upon to act, as he was confident he could in some measure remove the existing prejudice against the citizens of Nauvoo. He had remained silent from the consideration of a belief that this democratic legislature would as institute the eratic legislature would see justice done every portion of the inhabitants of our S ate, and project them in the scorre enjoyment of equal rights and privileges. In the first instance it was urged against

the Mormon people that they committed frauds and aggressions in Ohio. swinded the community, and were expelled from the State; this he begged leave to any was false. They were not expelled nor driven from Ohio, and as evidence of their conduct and character there he would refer gentlemen to the letters and testimony of the ex-governor of that State to this oppressed peop'e to our kindness and attention, and his request upon Congress to consider their grievances and to extend to them protection and relief.

to them protection and relief.

The Kirtland Bank operations are
charged upon the Mormons as a crime,
but what is its true history. It was at
first a Safety fund Institution, and had itnext a valety fund Institution, and had it-been originated and controlled by Mormon influence would have been only in accord-ance with the spirit of the times. Sim-llar institutions flourished in other places and in other States. But sir, this con-bern was not owned and conducted exclusirely by Mormons, men of every religious denomination had a hand in its creation, there stockholder, directorr, and mormod citzens lost their ail by their operations. You never have heard and outery against them in Ohio, and to my knowledge there never was one of that body, convicted for any crime or offence against the laws of that State. They led it with their own accord for the purpose of true of their offence in their own accord for the purpose of two more for the purpose of two more for the purpose of the delivery of the Smiths and Mormon grime or of the Smiths and Mormon grime of the delivery of the Smiths and Mormon grime or of the Smiths and Mormon grime of the delivery of the Smiths and Mormon grime or of the Smiths and Mormon grime of the delivery of the Smiths and Mormon grime of the delivery of the Smiths and Mormon grimes to the authorities of that State. They led the might settle down near together, which is might settle down near together, which is might settle down near together, which is natural for any other class of men.

Follow them to Missouri, and what is their history there. They first settled in Jackson county, and were driven to Clay. Their numbers rapidly increasing, jeal-ousy was excited, and a false presence against them of stirring up mutimy with the slaves, for the grounds of this suspicion I will only say that the Mormons like many others believe that slavery is an evil, yet sir, they are in every respect anti-abolitions as, and they do not undertake to dictate any mode of cipation of the slaves. bounty held meetings and apprincipal men amongst the Mormons and a committee to wait upon th advise them to remove to some more un-settled part of the State. They accord-ingly purchased of the government almost entirely the county of Caldwell, to which they removed.

They were not left a long time in th enjoyment of peace, even in their new possessions, difficulties did not however break out first there, but in a small settlement of Motmons on the Missouri river called De Witt. Here they had increased so rapidly that jealoucy was aroused, a large army was collected surrounded the town and threatened the inhabitants with extermination. They were forced to treat with the lawless banditti, and agreed to go to their new location in Caldwell county, but this did not satisfy the hellish county, but this did not satisfy too name feelings of the mob; they followed them to their new abode and made several at lacks upon them; then an armed force was called out under command of Gen-Alchison and others, who were successful In dispersing them, but what was the nex went abroad through the State, that the Mormons were in arms.

difficulties himself, or sending an agent to learn the facts in the case; without law or precedent except in the person of a Nero or Caligula, issued an order to Gen Clark to exterminate the Mormon, regardless of sex or age, which order was executed. An armed force assembled who commenced the work of slaughter by a number of men and children.

They finally stud their murderou

hands, on condition that the Mormons should surrender up all their leading men-and leave the State forthwith. To which they agreed acting upon the principle that life was dearer to them than possessions, and liberty more desirable than alayery. They therefore in the dead of winter, destitute and miserable, started for this State, where they were well re-

They had been driven from place to place in Misseduri, their press destroyed, some of their number inhumanly butchered, and they were driven by force of arms to Illinois, where they were kindly treated, until they increased so that they were able to control the selection of offi cers in their immediate vicinity, as soon as that was the case, political aspirants who were not able to secure their influence and support, commenced a warfare upon them, have charged them with crime; and what w a the crime? It was simply the free exercise of the right of suffrage in the selection of public officers. I had shought it a democratic doctrine that the majority should rule, but it is said the Mormons do not exercise that right avote as unit, the reason for this is, they are forced into it in self defence. They go to the polls and find an anti-Mormon ticket there, and can do nothing else considerable with their interests. aistently with their interests. It is not to be expected that any people will vote for their avowed enemies instead of their friends. Is it to be expected they will vo'e for men who are pledged to the des-truction of their rights, as some are who

The great and alarming hue and cry about Mormon outrages, violence and crime, were raised by those political demagages who could not receive their votes. and thus obtain promotion at their hands, and they have succeeded in imbuing the

and they have succeeded in imbuing the public mind with prejudice, with a view to effect their expulsion from the State. A great deal is said and alleged against the Mormons in the City of Nauvoo, for the use made of the Habeas Corpus act by their Municipal Court, if any persons not actuated by preconceived prejudice will learn the facts in the case, they will will learn the tacts in the case, they will find that persecution has driven that people to it in self defence. No demand was made by the Governor of Missouri for Joseph Emith, until he had been two years in this State, and that demand was instigated by his violent engages here. instigated by his violent enemies here: Mobs came from Missouri, kidn-pped Mormons, took them away, tied them up. whipped, and inhumanely treated them This plan was concected here, and what kind of justice could they expect from own conscience and forsooth are Morupon that people; but what has already those who had thus oppressed, driven and followed them with their insatiable venjeance to Illinois?

A further plan was laid to take Me Smith, he was arrested and a writ of Habeas Corpus resorted to, but to save him from their ruthless hands, from whom he or any other Mormon would have but little else to expect than certain

Great complaint is also raised agains their city ordinances which were passed for the express purpose of deterring men who were sont from Missouri to perpe-trate their acts of violence, and hand about Nauvoo to carry into effect and ex-

cute the base designs of baser men. They were passed for bunkum, and who were hovering about the city of Nau voo waiting an opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon the devoted heads of the Smiths left, and those ordinances were immediately repealed; none of them were put in force; they were only created as weapons of defence to deter the commission of crime and the perpetration o acts of violence. We hear a great deal Hancock county bring sacrificed. This is the signal, whoop and war cry of political demagogues; men who are not worthy to receive the suffrages of any people men who for their own promotion aillingly sacrifice the civil and religious liberties of others, and endanger the peace, and destroy the best interests of

You hear of Mormon outrages, Mor mon Jurors, and Mormon courts; while in Hancock county, not one single officer of the court is a Mormon, and in the of the court is a that they were alaying all before them burning bouses and confiscating property. A committee was sent to the gover: upon them to do away with the ground-nor, who without going to the sent of less apprehensions and foul calumnies

was a by our acts of injusticle driving that might others is to be speed upon the property of the property of

go to Carthage under such circumstances, when he had nothing to expect but an involved in the such control of equal rights, and he involved in the such control of equal rights, and he had hoped to see gentlemen stand up in defence of those rights. There seems to be a disposition manifested here to be a disposition ma

of mobs, and was more properly speaking the Warsaw war. The troops were ordered out only for the purpose of getting the mob under command, that they might

ling to submit to all laws, when there was even a prospect of protection under those city acts as a body, design, force, corruptaws, but it has not occur so with the people of Warsaw; peace officers in the discharge of their official duties have been jewell."

insulted and abused.

While people cry out against the outrages of the Mormods and their unscrustate. It is said Mormons protect each other and cannot be brought to justice, I have shown that the court was not Mormon, and can with much more propriety hurl back the charge upon the Mormon persecutions of Warshw and Carthage, for there the prejudice is so strong and determination so fixed, to drive the Mormons from the land; that false allegation and perjury are not the greatest of their terms. editions of Mormon offences which go out tion to this matter, abroad to prejudice every where the public mind-and men are here advocating the erection of new courts for other places (as the city of Chicago for instance,) while they wish to take from us our po ice organization and municipal court. why is this? Is this in accordance with the principles of equal rights? Is this democratic doctrine, and shall acts like these go out from a democratic Legisla-

Repeal the charter of Nauvoo, precribe her citizens by your public acts, and you tolerate and encourage the demon of mob violence that surrounds that peo-ple, and is waiting to feast upon their destruction. Already have their public journals claimed your sanction by the passage of an unconditional repeal of this harter through every branch of this Legislative body; already do they claim your endorsement to their acts of violence and deeds of wickedness, til finish the work you have begun, and you seal the signet of Mormon destruction. You sign their warrunts for execution here in this hall, and send them forth but to be enforced; already have they sent out the message that the Legislature are with them; with ndorsement to their acts of violence and already have they sent out the message that the Legislature are with them; with them in their intolerant proscription and persecution; with them in the perpetrations of violence and the commission of crime; yes, with them in the foul, cruel, the series who is still more they committed this act of unheard of treachery, at the very time. and cowardly murder of the Smiths, who were in the hands and under the protection of the laws. Will you countenance by any act of yours cold and bloody murbin the city of the devoted prophet, whose tion of the laws. Will you countenance by any act of yours cold and bloody mur-der, which would disgrace and stigmatise the name of pirstes and public robbers.

rision of his power, "we have no governor, he is a Mormon governor."

We are told in defence of that position that they do not exercise their political frivileges, in the same manner as other t is termed, are alloged against the citi- religious denomi sations do; they vote as for the detention of violence, suppression ted in their religion like other men, they are left free to vote as they may choose, but when they come to the polls and find an anti-Mormon ticket, then they are forced by direct opposition to unite; and what is the sin of unison of feeling and the mob under command, that they might be kept from acts of violence.

The arms were demanded of the citicans of Nauvoo, and as soon as they were castic party wish that all could see alike assured of the protection of the laws, they obeyed the order and gave them up.

They have always been ready and willing to the command, that they might be when they might be described in the protection. They have always been ready and willing the when they might be described in the protection of the citicans are concerned to the concern of the American people. Do not devoted christians pray that all may be of one mind, and bring about the

If the Mormons have done wrong, they were forced into the commission of that wrong, and in the matter of voting as one be recoilected there is less crime in Hancock County, than in any other county of its size and number of inhabitants in the state. It is said Mormons protect each think not. The great secret of a party

mons. Thus originate the stereotyped been done by the popular fury in relacourse of the anti-Mormon crusaders; has the character of their conduct been such as to merit your sanction and appro bation, are you prepared to countenance their violation of la order and justice. in the resorting to the violence of to effect the final overthrow and expulsignally mark them as the suitable objects of vengeands, and action to the suitable objects. of vengeance, and seel their destruction by insiduous acts of legislation? What has been the course and character of their opposers I to what have they not resorted to carry dut their nefarious projects ?-Have they plundered and embezzled the property of their neighbors? have they practiced frauds and committed offence against high heaven by believing what some men term heresy? these are the crimes alleged against the Mormons, but those men who take upon them the unboly lence tell you of their cold inhuman butch

their chartered rights as well as Nauvoo, oven in the city of Springfield a public lecturer has been fined by the common council for daring to lecture upon a science without a license, had this been done that this grievance exists only in imagination.

These are the grievance of which the tenants complain; and ho one can fail to see that they are utterly unfounded, or at least ihadequate to justify the steps they have taken. The writer of the communication next alludes to the propositions that have been made to remove even the part of the tenants. The profrictors have never proposed, in niew leases, to the privileges of the Nauvoo charter are too extensive, if it grants power exceptionable, repeal those provisions, and leave them in possession of their just rights.

THEIR LEASES .- THE CAUSES

English in 1654 again in 1685; and st.li seems to be much the most difference of again 1704, and finally by the State of opinion involved in the case, we copy the New York in 1821, by a provision of the constitution saying, that nothing in that instrument shall 'affect any grants of and within the State made by authority of the King or his predecessors.' The of the King or his predecessors. The Judiciary Committee, in the legislature ast year, said expressly that if this was not a good title there can certainly be none in the State.

3 Must of the Manual of the Manua

3 Most of the Manor is settled under money does not now command, even for perpetual leases, by which tenants hold the farms in perpetuity, with a reservation to the proprietor of mines and streams of these two scales, would be that on the the right to erect mills; and cut timber and of these two scales, would be that on the land would 3 Most of the Manor is settled under for them, the right of ingress over the land; he paying for the land so used;and a quarter of the purchase money or every alienation of the estate otherwise by will. The tenant is bound to

and Rensselser farmers, are ten bushels of wheat per one hundred acres, and the averoge of the whole manor is eleven bushel per one hundred and fifty acres. bushel per one hundred and fifty acres, less than one bushel to nine acres.—
These are the prominent facts concerning the tenants by which these lands are held. The title of the proprieter is perfectly good; the rents are very low, and the whole is held according to express agreement. The grievances complained of by the transis and which are made the prefexts for rebellion, and refusal to pay the rest are thus stated: 1 They allegs a want of title in the landlord—this has been disproved; and if it were well has been disproved; and if it were well founded, they certainly have no better title than the proprietor. 2 Some of them complain because they pay wheat instead of money. There can be no practical grievance in this provision as der, which would disgrace and stigmatise in the city of the devoted prophet, whose the name of piretes and public robbers.

Mormons are not confined to Nanvoo alone, they are spread and increasing throughout the length and breadth of our throughout the length and breadth of our land, and while we are inviting emigration to our rich and uncultivated prairie's, drive them, men women and children to the devoted prophet, whose the devoted prophet, whose the surface of the devoted prophet, whose the devoted

THE ANTI-RENTERS.—THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY HOLD
THEIR LEASES.—THE CAUSES
THE CAUSES
THEIR LEASES.—THE CAUSES
THE CAUSES THEIR LEASES.—THE CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.—REPORT OF JUDICIARY COMMITTES.

1 The Manor of Rensselaerwick extends from a point twelve miles below, to a point twelve miles above. Albany, North and South and to a distance each side of the Hudson of twenty four miles is therefore 24 miles in length and 48 in width, embracing the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, the cities of Albany and Troy and some villages excepted; its population is 50,000.

2 The title to the land rests on these grounds. Holland in order to encourage emigrants, made liberal offers to Patrons who should plant colonies in New Neth-servery dollars, the price of the farm on seventy dollars, the price of the farm on

bring four dollars per acre, and on the tenant's calculation only two dollars. it be added that the average price at Mailar has been heretofore about twellty nay a yearly rent in wheat, four fat fowls five dollars per acre, subject to the annuand a day's service, to pay all taxes.

4 The rents paid by the Helderburgh calculations is more stid more evident.

The tenants, in addition to the low price at which they wish to obtain their farms in fee simple, demand that the day's service and fowls shall be thrown in with

rd to the color of the body,

perchasing, you will have some regard color as a matter of fancy. Nobody

Mild and gentle cowe are better than irritable animals, and will be more ready to yield their milk. By close acrutiny you can determine in some degree by the countenance and the motions of the hei-

fer whether she is naturally docile; yet

action. Victors treatment will make any animal victors; still, there is a difference of character independent of education

ramine the eye and the face of the eifer; a large mild eye, with a circle or alo around it, is a good indication. The

Land by Green Manure.

It is believed by some that the best kind of vegetable growth for turning in, in the

ply time to the land, it would be well

the spring as circumstances will permit

grown as high as it can conveniently be

turned under with a deep-working plough turn it under, and immediately sow anoth

er crop the same way, turning that under

as before, but with a medium plough run crossways of the previous furrow. In

manuring or renovation, except the heav-test application of stable manure, can

the soil; and thus the second crop will

that in this way four times as much im-provement will be effected in one season

as dan by means of clover in three or

CUBING MEAT

Hams. -The following mode of pre-

paring hams, we have practised for several years, and can with confilence

For every one handred pounds of meat

take five pints of good moluses, (or five

When the pickle prepared as above, is afficiently cool, pour it over the humanifichy may lie in pickle from two to six vector, according to the size of the pieces, or the state of the weather. But or notice hams, intended for smoking or lrying, may be cured according to this node, and will be found excellent.

If you of the goodness of hams depends a making. They should be hung at the found according to the pick of the goodness of hams depends a making. They should be hung at the found according to the pick of the goodness of hams depends a making. They should also be hung at heated. They should also be hung and heated.

ed it to others.

with this plan in its results.

elements of vegetable nutriment to

atly improved, and the third will be

that can be desired. It is believed

stable growth for turning in, in of green manure, is Indian corn broadcast. If it be intended to approach to well to

to the acre, as soon as it has

such depends on her breaking-ent and education during the

black dow or a white one; and part colored dows are endurable. man buys a skunk colored borse

Corn of maple and hickory, of the small twi

Religious Persecution in Norwey.—
peers that the same intolerant spirinich disgraces the established Lutherant of Sweden, and which closed thouth of that excellent man, Mr Scott manifesting itself in Norway. A small dy of Quakers living at Starenger have an forced to appeal to the government relief from the persecutions to which pious faith. They represent themselves have been imprisoned for weeks between for conscience sake, they will not use, for conscience sake, they will not receive their children to beptism; besides ther weaktions are dwrongs. This desirable religious freedom is especially odious of the Latheran Church is Notway, beauted the large measure of civil freedom enjoyed by, that community; and is because a very few years ago, the outberans of Norway and Denmark, as real as the British churches, were called poh to extend their sympathy and aid the several persecuted Lutherans of these. Scarcety has that storm passed yellow, or a yellow brindle, is a-re is any of a good rich milker, and always determine, by any marks, whether your heifer wil on the several persecuted Lutherans of russia. Scarcely has that storm passed then we find the Lutheran churches in lenmark and Norway persecuting, with high hand, the Baptists in the former marke, whether your heifer wil good cow. After trying her on-you call tell bear, and you can n her of for beef if you choose is high time that persecution for co

> Sub-Marine Battery .- The Baltime merican says:

dom; but it never will be so long as the unnatural alliance between church and state is permitted.—New York Ecange-

ience sake was sham

Experiments by the aid of Morse's relegraph have been made this afternoon Mr. Colt, inventor of the Sub-Marin Battery, which have resulted in proving at the distance of 40 miles, (from Bal sore to Washington,) that by igniting gunpowder and other combustible sub ances, he can blow up a ship with the same celerity and certainty as at only a

Mr. Calt has proposed to the Govern Mr. Colt has proposed to the Govern-ment to permanently fortify any harbon it a cost of not exceeding that of a steam ship-of-war, and guarantees its security spainst the combined fleets of Europe. abould not be large, and the bones abould not be large, and the bones and all be small in proportion to the y. A large chest is evidence of good y. A large chest is evidence of good against the combin

Why not extend it across the Atlantic

lungs and of a hardy dnimal. The hips should be well spread, for obvious.

By proper attention to selecting and breeding we may just as well have a race of cows that will yelld ten pounds of butter per week as five pounds. We know of no neat stock superior to our red Devon cattle—such as we meet with in all parts of New England.—Massachusetts The Cherokee Quarrel-Fort Gibson Arkanans) Dec. 5, 1844.—The "Old Settlers" long talked of Council com-menced last Wedenstay. The Commis-sioners left here last Tuesday for the incil Ground, near the mouth Illinois river, about twenty miles from this post. Lieut. C. S. Lovell, accompanied them as Secretary. Report says very much opposed to the meeting, al-though it is generally supposed he has too much good sense to 'bluff' against the U-nited States authorities.

fall before Then, as early in An Indian express arrived here about ten o'clock last night, from the Commis-sioners, upon the arrival of which, com-pany II, of the lat dragoons, (the only company of dragoons here were ordered to saddle up immediately and repair forthwith to the Counc and repair forthwith Ground. They started about midnight Lieut. R. H. Chilton, in command, taking aiddle and southern States, three with them eight days rations. The object this believed that no system of order was a sort of a secret one. Con fecture says, it is for the purpose of preventing the Ross party from committing any outrages upon the Rogers or 'Old Settler' party.

Eaclos d, I send you a copy of the the land be very poor the first drop will be very light; but light as it may be, it will yet add a very considerable portion

roclamation issued by Governor Butler, U. S. Agent, and one of the Commission

Should any thing of importance trans-pire at the Council, I will inform you of the same by the first opportunity. Dec. 6 .- Snow fell in this neighbor

ood, last night, about three inches deep four years. For this purpose, farmers in the North should use the tall kinds of and it is still snowing rapidly. The proclamation spoken of, printed in Cherokee and English, is one issued by southern corn, as being of more rapid growth and furnishing vastly more matter for the soil.—Cultivator. P. M. Builer, the U. S. agent .- We giv

an extract. 'I proclaim, and declare, that letters have been directed to John Ross, Esq. principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, and people, and to captain John Rozers, considered the principal of the complain-

The Old Settlers' and Treaty party. informing them that the honorable secre pounds of brown sugar,) five ounces salt peirs, and eight pounds of rock salt—and three gallons water, and boil the ingreditary of war has appointed the promise mission to inquire into and ascertain the true and exact extent of the disconten three gallons water, and boil the ingredi-ents over a gentle fire, skimming off the froth or soum, as it rises. Continue the boiling till the sailt &c. is dissolved. Have the hams nicely cut or trimmed, packed in coaks with the shank end down, as the pickle will thus strike in better. When the pickle prepared as above, is sufficiently cool, nour it over the and spirit of hostility which prevails a the Cherokee people .- St. Louis

STATISTICAL The Commercial Fleets of Europa According to a statement of the Austrian Lloyd, (whose statistical ac counts are to be depended upon about the Commercial Fleets of the European States, England has 23,152. (according to others 27,715) ships of 3,047,418 tons.

France, 13,845 ships of 589,507

Austria 6179 ships of 208,551 tons e, so this will prevent the vessels, of 222,094 tons. Of these

217 belong to Stettin, 94 to Stras Hungver has 545 ships of 56,600

Mecklenburg, 327 ships of 46,260

Hamburg, 337 ships of 37,102 tons. Bremen, 215 ships of 63,039 tons.

The number of coasting vessels of the seven latter States, (Prussia included) is estimated at about 6000 o

Holland, has 379 ships of 214,28

Belgium, 139 of 25,416 tons.

Denmark, 963 of 95,364 tons; not small part of which belongs to Holtein, which has a considerable constng trade of North Russin, on account

the number of ships wanting. South Russia, has 10 large ships all the Russian ships, used in com-merce, are estimated at 239,000 tons, coasting vessels included.

The Bank of the State of Mis souri, has published a statement of its which it appears that the gold and ilver coin on hand amounts to \$1 973,441 58; and the circulation to \$1,365,970 00 A greater disproportion has never been exhibited in any institution that we have ever heard

The bills discounted up to the 31st of December, 1844, amounted to \$1,058,672 82; and there was due depositors \$1,367,452 33.—[N. Y. Sun.

THE BARON ROTHCHILD. The mil onaire had been overtaken in the street by a shower, and no hackney coach presenting itself, stepped into an onnibus which was passing by. Arrived opposite the Exchange, he

ade a sign to the conductor to stop, alighted, and was walking towards the temple of gold, absorbed in the figancial operations of the day.
"Stop," cried the conductor,

have not paid your fare."
"Oh! I forgot," answered the Ba

ron, and commenced a search in his pockets, which proved to be, unfortunately, empty-a fact which he an-

"No humbug, farceur," said the onductor; "you must fork over, and be sharp about it too, for I can't wait ere all day."

" I am sorry I have no sous, but here is my card, and-The conductor threw back the card

and cut short the Baron's apology with a volley of oaths. "Insolent fellow, I am the Baron le Rothschild !"

"Connais pas-I want my six

The banker, furious, and at the ame time amused, drew from his pocket-book a coupon of 50,000 francs overnment five per cent. stocks, and anding it to his persecutor, dentanded the change.

Just at this moment a friend came by, and, greatly to the relief of the astonished conductor, paid the six sous, which he pocketed, and then, as if struck with remorse, made a low bow, an I assured the Baron, that, if he was really out of money, he would be nearer one million] lend him ten francs with pleasure. [Boston Atlas.

Argus of Friday gives the following particulars of a religious riot in that city.

Tuesday evening was one of the largest ever congregated in that building and yet to the disgrace of our city, the meeting broke up in a row, and ended in mobbing two quiet men, S S. Foster and Rev. J. M. Spear, who were badly beaten and maltreated. And what makes this matter more disgraceful to our city than any other mob that has preceded it, is the fact that Mr. Foster was a silent listener to the Rev. Mr. C. Sparry's lecture against Popery, and did not utter a word, nor shew the slighest disrespect towards the speaker or any one in the meeting; neither did Mr. Spear, except after the lecturer had finished his address, and in the midst of a row, he remarked that some one had invited a discussion and ought to be heard.

The lecturer in many of his statenents, grossly misrepresented the papists and abused and belied the demo cratic party, especially those who usually assemble in Tammany Hall, New York. And had the few Catholics or democrats, who were present, attempted to gag the lecturer or cre ate a a riot, then from the Whig pres ses and pulpits we should have heard and seen the most alarming and exciting harangues against those who would not quietly listen to any and would not quietly every kind of abuse that might be said

From the Seat of War .- Hutchins has been captured and bolted up with Big and Little Thunder, to take hi trial at the court about to be established in Columbia county by our State Legislature [N. Y. Paper: Legislature-

against democracy or Catholicism.

NAUVOO CHARTER The State Register of the 24th says:
On Tuesday last the House fook the final
vote on repealing the charter: which per
sed in the affirmative—year 70, nays 36.
Byery vote cast in the negative, was by

They that kill the prophets, of course, would kill laws and charters, but they and what difference will it thake whether the sun vises in the east and sets in the west, or rises in the west and sets in the east: -night will come upon the world as soon one way as the other.

NAUVOO.

Some hass wood editors think the Mon ons distorted Hebrew and made Nauvoo which they imagine means beautiful rest. Every scholar, having a Hebrew bible. may read in the 52d chapter, and 7th verse of Isaiah:

"Mah Nauvoo gnal Lauhaureim," & How beautiful upon the mountains, &c. Now where is the distortion? The erd "rest" must have been added by an unfledged gnaubarian.

RICH AND POOR.

We see, by the New York papers, that they of that goodly city, are publishing an account, in a book, of "their wealth; citizens." This is the way of the world but how much more heavenly it would be to tell the tale of the poor citizens Truly, as the philosophers say:-the rich of this world, are like fox-fire; their heat is cold; their light is darkness, and their substance is rotten wood.

MILLERISM AGAIN.

The "Midnight Cry" gives the jus time, that old father Miller has fixed upor for the beginning of the Millenium:-That is, "to day -- to day -- and to day until the Lord comes."

This is decidedly the wisest turn th old man ever took, but he may continue his "to days" for forty years, and if Jesus Christ comes then, the world will have been turned upside down, to sling out the present crooked and perverse generation.

Take notice, all, when the Lord cor he will come in the 'clouds of heaven, and every eye will see him, and his 'sign" will be seen in more magnificen splendor than was his "star in the east." und perhaps, it will precede his coming as long before hand, as the day-stir doe son rise. At any rate there will be an earthquake large enough to move the Islands out of their places, and throw down the mountains. We shall all know the

The Franklin (Me.) Register, thinks the Mormons possess spirit, "whatever may be said of their peculiar religious or political opinions;" and that the Mormon temple will cast \$400,000"-[which will

The reason for all these things is, w have better religion, better politics, and a Mob in Portland. The Portland direct revelation, just like the bible and apostolic gospel: and then we have Book of Mormon extra, showing who The meeting at the City Hall last made the antiquities of America, &c.; and the and so fort's, is all the beauty of it.

> Stick o pin there. - The pin factory Waterbury, Ct., turns out two barrels of of the court, would not remain in pins a day, and each barrel contains force, until some superior court. 4.000,000, making 2,498,000,000, a year; which at fifty cents per thousand, would retail at the moderate sum of one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand dolars!

THE TRADES MEETING.

We have not published the 4rades eetings of last week and this, in order to give the Agricultural and Manufacturing Association a chance to report, and commence the dam in the Mississippi on a permanent basis. Every thing seems to be about reguly to commence operations and we have no doubt successfully.

The weather still continues mild, and nostly pleasant. The thermometer rare ly goes more than three or four degrees below zero. Should the winter continu so, we might be almost tempted to exclaim like little Frank : "O that it was always winter f

Recorders Court .- Since April, 1844 up to the first of January, 1845, there were one hundred and six persons brought before the Recorder for the commission of crime, 58 for larceny; 10 for robbery 7 for passing counterfeit money; 2 for burglary; 1 for perjury; 5 for conspiracy to defraud, and the others for obtaining money by fulse pretences; concealing goods, enticing alsves from their owners, drc. Of the number of persons so char-ged; 62 were committed to the county

darshal to \$160. Of these feet. ever, these officers do not receive a cent s by an act of the last session of the Logislature, magistrates and other officers under them, in this c'ty and county, are required to perform duty under the crumi nat law of the State without compensa tion. In all other counties, where com paratively few offences are perpetrated ample provision is made for the pay of justices and constables.—St. Louis Or

that the city of Nauroo had fewer crim nals than other surrounding cities, naming St. Louis as one. The fact is, the whole Mormon community, have not had one fourth the number of criminals of the above in fourteen years, perhaps not tenth. The truth makes us free.

We understand that Lemuel Andrews Sheriff of this county, has received thority from Gev. Ford, to remove indians from the county east of here

If they go quietly, no force will to aised to compel them to leave. Mr Andrews will see it done, too.

We copy the above from the Uppe Mississippian. This is all right -the In-Jiana and old citizens are two notoffs: Oil and water will not mix.

For the Nei h'or.

Dear Sir.—You will notice that Governor Ford in his message to the onorable Senate, and House of Re presentatives, touching the late cir-cumstances, that resulted in the death of Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage, that he observes, "that the Common council," of your city. possessing legislative authority on ly;" sat in judgment under pretence as a court before whom "a very curious trial was had, which resulted in a judgment of that body, that the press," (in question) "was a public nuisance, and ought to be abated, and ordered the Mayor to see it done; thereby violated the law, in assuming the exercise of judicial powers," that the "mayor," in making his wrrant to the city marshall to that effect. violated the law in ordering this er roneous and abused judgment to be executed;" that upon their arrest for riot, the "municipal court erred in discharging them," from arrest, on a writ of Habens Corpus. "that whole proceedings of the mayor, the common council, and municipal court were exparte, irregular and illegal, Now sir, if these facts are perfectly true, and authentic, as he has asserted; equally so it is, that those authorities have subjected themselves, to some judicial investigaton.

This lesson however, presented, as it has been, by the Executive, to the Legislative department of state, may be an enducement to profit, by the erroneous ensample, and not fall into the same or a similar error. Il indeed. it could be shown, that the Common council, were irregular in the act of declaring, by ordinances, what shall be a nuisance, and removing the same according to the delegated power granted them; and if the municipa court, who had power conferred the charter, to issue writs of Habea Ordinances of the city; and as he further asserts, an ordinance did exist to that effect within the city, if they did finally err, in the discharge from arrest for riot. Query whether that act of legislation, and discharge (whose proceedings were neither, a erroneous, nor curious, nor yet as ir regular, exparte, illegal, and in violation of law) could properly adjudicate the matter, and pronounce them void, in a manner, and form that could be endured in a free country. And further could that responsibility be constitutionally assumed by any Legislative or Executive body of the state, without subjecting them to the same

searching inquiry. And last, if not least, is the solution of this question at an end, or is it yet to be solved by some Judge of a court of competent jurisdiction, to review the acts of pretended legislation. as well as that of an executive func tionary?

If any Legal gentleman will have the politeness to answer or solve the above queries; with tact, and taste. to be tolerated and endured by free men, in a land of freedom, and relig ious liberty, they will doubtless con fer a favor upon an humble citizer of lowa, in the exercise of the free dom of speech and of the press.

W. TROW RIDGE. Jan. 10th 1845.

France.-The mixture of licentious

ness and despotism in France is the strangest possible. Of stable, rational intelligent, guarded, and well grounded liberty, either civil or religious, the people have as yet but little idea. They have never been educated for it; and as indi-

s of early a from de centious anarchy, and from supersting to infidelity and blesphemy; and the particle of the par dulum having had to swing in the the contrary extreme. At any rate, t are no fixed principles. The same are no fixed principles. The same as may blaspheme the Christian religion as its Divine Author with impenity, whethat be abut up in prison if he had be while a paw Luther would probable condemned silen ed and incarcerated. Corr. N. Y. Econgeliss

In the Isthmus of Duries, the right of sking in mearings is ledged to, and promis ucusty exercised by both sere without the least healt from or emberrancents; and in the Ukrain the same him erally court then the momen. When a ye woman falls in love with a mru, she mes
to his father's house, and reveals bet
passion in a most tender and pathete
manner, and promises most summises
oired nee. Should he make excuse, the
resolves to persevere, and takes up her lodging there; should he continue obstanate, the church takes her side, her kin nate, the church takes her side, her kin-dred are ready to avenge her honor, and he has no method but to betake himself to flight, till she is otherwise disposed of. From the story of Somson and Dellish

t would seem that the young men of larged were denied the power of asking, fema's in marriage. Samson saw in Simush one that was beautiful, and by Simulation that was beautiful, and he said to his father, 'I have seen a woman of the daughters of the Philistines, now therefore get her for me to wife.' But his parents objected; he, however, did not clope, or threaten to go to Texas—he merely repeated, 'get her for me, for she pleaseth mo well.'

The capture of the Buenos Ayres squalon .- The Boston Daily Advertser re marks, that both the original account o the cipture of the Buenos Ayres squareron blockading Montevidio, and the subsequent information of it, have com entirely under the influence of that it seemed probable that the view most favorable to the Buenos Ayes squadron, and least so to the America Commander, had been given. The folowing extract of a letter from a very respectable house in Montevidio, explains that the vessel that fixed upon the American brig was acting 'in concert with' the Buenos Ayrean fleet. We shall doubtless have a satisfactory explanation when our government receives despatches from Capt. Voorhees. The letter from which we quote is dated October 19.

'In consequence of a schooner under fontevideon colors, but in concert with the Buenos Ayrean blockading squadron. having fired a pon the American back Rosalva, Capt. Voorhees, of the United States frigate Congress, obliged them all to haul down their colors, but subsequenty released them upon the commanding fficer disclaiming any participation is the act.

The correspondent of the N. Y. ournal of Commerce thinks the U. States will gain at least \$10,000,000 by the controversy of Gov. Shannon with the Mexican Government, inasmuch as in case of the annexation of Texas at the present moment, no one will expect this country to pay an in demnity to a quasi hostile power, any territory to which she may lay claim.

Cast-Iron Storentype. - Experiment under the superintendance of Herr Dasse, inspector of mines at Ribeland, in the Duchy of Brunswick, with a view to make cast iron, as the cheaper and more durable material, applicable to the preparation of stereotype plates, have resulted in the publication of a cast iron stereotype edition of the Bible, published at Nordhaudsen, the price of which, with marginal real ngs, is 99 ggr., or 26 cents.

Riot in Staten Island.—We lear from the New York Express, the some of the workmen employed on the house, at N. Brighton, belonging to Mr. Rhodes who had a small balar of under \$200 due them from the contractor, but not from the owner, on Saturday or Sunday behaved in most riotous manner. They too possession of the house, barricade he entrances, and prevented any other persons from getting in. The Sheriff called out a posse, and finally succeeded in arresting several, one of whom was lodged in juil at Rich The others were bailed out.

It appears from the Report of the Chief Topographical Engineer, that there is applicable to the service of improving the navigation of the Ohio below the falls, the Mississippi the Missouri and Arkansas, for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845 the sum of \$191,440. It is calculated that nearly the whole of the sun will be expended within that time. If proposed, that an appropriation of \$240,000 shall be made for the year ending June 30th, 1846. And

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recommendation is made in very decided terms. When (says Colonel Abert.) The immense length of the rivers to which the appropriation is to be applied is considered, the vast amount of commerce which is borne upon its waters, the great number of inhabitants, extent of country, and number of States which depend upon these rivers to get their produce to market, I leel considered nearly a minimum, and as a small average upon the extent of river line it will improve, or of the value of the property of which it is intened to furnish such essential and such necessary facilities

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The appropriations asked for the Ohio river for the year 1846, amount to \$201,500.

Horse Thispes and Counter eiters. Within the last week, four persons have been arrested in Lincoln county and examined before Justice Edwards four town-two for passing counterfeit money, and two for hurse stealing. James B. Hobbs' and Lewis Suddeth have been committed for further trial before the Circut Court-Hobs on the charge of passing \$50 counterfeit money to Maj. Pugh, of this county, in payment for a horse ond Suddeth for passing counterfeit money to Mr. King, of our county for goods. Alexander Myers and James Coffey were examined on two separate charges of horse stealing, but the evidence was not sufficient to commit them, and they were accordingly dis-charged. We be ieve, however, that they are still resting under very strong suspicion. [Organ. strong suspicion.

A letter from Naples, of November, 5th, in Calignani, says?— The famous Volcano of the Valley of Solfataro, near Puzzolt, in the kingdom of Naples, of which the last erup tion took place in 1198, but which sont up in 1807 quantities of boiling water, has been for some days exhibit ing the last mentioned phenomenon. The water which it now emits is strongly charged with sulphur. J issues from the eastern cratur in jets about fifteen to twenty feet high.

Oregon Loaf.—At the democratic mass meeting on Wednesday, the Hon. D. R. Atchison presented to the people a large loaf of bread, made of four, brought from the settlements on the Wallamette, by William Gilpin. morsel of this b ead as a foretaste of the bounties with which that magnificent country will one day teem, and in which Missouri is destined to particinates-

ipates— [Missouri paper. Here we have bread already from the Oregon! Let those whigh who are crying for fear of starvation look up-take courage; under the auspices of Mr. Polk, Oregon and Texas will be added to the store houses of our country, and none need go to bed We mean hungry for bread -as for office, we have not so much Perhaps that is where the Ohio Statesman. to say ! ailment is.

State of the Moon .- The observations made upon the surface of the moon by telescopes, tend strongly to support the hypothesis as to all the bodies of space being composed of similar matters, sub-ject to certain variations. It does not ap pear that our satellite is provided with tween three and four hundred. that gaseous envelope, which on carth performs so many important functions Neither is there any appearance of water upon the surface; yet that surface is, like that of our globe, marked by ine qualities, and the appearance of vo operations. These inequalities and vol canic operations are upon a scale, for greater than any which now exist upon the earth's surface. Although, from the greater force of gravitation upon its exterior, the mountains, other circumstanto be much smaller than ours, they are in many instances equal in height to nearly the highest of our Andes. They are outline; a peculiarity which might b looked for in a p'anet deficient in water and atmosphere, seeing that these are the agents which wear down ruggedness on the surface of the earth. The volcanic operations are on a stupendous scale. They are the cause of the bright spots of the moon; while the want of them is what distinguishes the duller portions—usually, but erroneously, called seas. In some parts, bright volcanic matter, be sides covering one large patch, radiates out in long streams, which appear studsubordinate foci of the sam kind of energy. Other objects of a most remarkable character are ring mountains mounts like those of the craters of earth ages, surrounded immediately by vast and profound circular pits, hollowe under the general surface; these again inded by a circular wall of mountain, rising far above the centra races about the same height as the inne reces about the same height as the inner cominence. The well-known bright spot in the South East quarter, called by astronomers Tycke, and which can be readily distinguished by the naked eye. is one of these ring mountains. There is one 200 miles in diameter, with a pit one 200 miles in diameter, when he height 22,000 feet deep - that is, twice the height of Actas, if it is remarkable, that the maps given by Hamboldt of a volcanic district in South America, and one tilus-

trative of the formerly volcanic district of Auvergna in Hranes, present features tribioply like many parts of the moon's surface, as seen through a good glass. Writen for the dolication of the Seventy's Tall, and desirated to President Briefax Young.

BY JOHN TAYLORS The seer ;- the seer ;- Juseph the seer-I'm sing of the Prophet ever dear:
It's equal now cannot be found,—
By searching the wide, world around.
With Gods he soared, in the Tealms of day; And m n they raught the heavenly way. The earthly seed 5 the heavenly seer.

I love to dwelt on his mem'ry dear :-

He brought the priesthood back again. He gused on the past, on the present too;— And open the heavinly world to view. Of noble seed-of heavenly birth, H came to bless the sons of earth: With keys by the Almighty given, He opened the full rich stores of heaven, D'er the wor'd that was strapt in sable night, Like the sun he spread his golden light. He strove .- O, how he strove to stay, The stream of crime in its reckless way. With a mighty mind, and a noble aim He urg'd the wayward to rec'aim: 'Mid the foaming billows of antry strife-

The sainte; -the saints; his only pride, For them he lived fer them he died! Their joys were his; -their sorrows too; -He lov'd the saints :- he lov'd Nauvoo. Unchanged in death, with a Savior's love, He pleads their cause in the courts above. The seers -the seer - Joseph the seer! O, how I love his memory dear, The just and wise, the pure and free, A father he was and is to me. Let fiends now rage in their dark hour;-No matter, he is beyond their power.

He's free; -he's free; -the Prophet's free! He is where he will ever be, Beyond the reach of mobs and strife, He reste unharm'd in endless life, His home's in the sky; be dwells with the Gods Far from the furious rage of mobs. He died; he died-for those he lov'd, He reigns;-he reigns in realms above, He waits with the just who have gone before To we come the saints to Zion's shore; Shout, shout ye saints-this boon is given, We'll meet our martyr'd seer in heaven.

(As sung by Elder J. Kay)

MR. EDITCE:-I have just returned from a very pleasant and

interesting virit to St. Louir. I was highly pleased with the spirit that prevails among the saints in that place. They are united in fellowship-they are one in heart, one in faith, and one in their resolutions to serve and honor the Lord, to uphold the regular authorities of the church, and listen to the counsel and instructions of the Twelve.
The vigilant exertions of Bro Riley, the

presiding E'det, together with all the official nembers of the church; are truly pra seworth. They are indefatigable in their labours to gather together all the scattered sheep and bring In the annual report of the Topographi them back to the fold. They visit the sick and only Department there is a brief sketch of administer to their wants so far as they have this journey. It has none of its romance. bility; and they also remember the building of the Temple of the Lord by giving a portion of their earnings. They are willing and glad o do all in their power, and they shall be blest in their basket and in their store; and when the servants of the living God receive their blessings, they also in St. Louis will be had in remembrance before the Lord; and the faithful shall receive the desire of their hearts

There is much interest felt by many in St. Louis fir our cause. More or less are being

May God bless them forever, and bless all that do bless them; and may they ever abide falthful in evil as well as in good report, and gain crowns and kingdoms in the mensions of

ORSON HYDE.

Revival of the African Slave Trade by Great Britain .- A cargo of native A'ricans, numbering one hundred and seventy eight souls, having arrived at Port of Spain in a British vessel from S.erra Planters. This is a renewal of the African Slave Trade by the British Government, under the specious name of 'African Immigration.' Delegations from the principal West India Islands are at Sierra Leone, buying the privilege of transport. ng these Africans to the British Islan s. Emigrant' vesses alias slave ships, from Jama'ca and Barbadoes, have been very Missionaries of the Er Church, as well as the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers at Sierra Leone have very decidedly opposed this revival of Stave Trade, and are exerting their influence agrinst it.

following is an analysis of the cargo of human beings above alluded to, were brought to Port of Spain

the ship Senator, via: Cicoles of Sierra Lcone, Kroomen. Akros (or Yarctros) 29 Congos, Timanees, Attame, Sherbros, Kossos, Popos, Calabar, Braza, All others,

The remaining passengers, 24, con

Total

154

ted of 19 delegates returning, and 5 persons who had previously returned to Sierra Leone, and came on at their ex-The Port of Spain Gazette has a long

riticle on the prospects of supplying the British West Indies with black people from Sierra Leone from which we soute:

The population of Sierra Leone may be taken to consist of two grand clusses the one, petty propriets of the conductions o be taken to consist of two grand classes—the one, petty proprietors or traders who have each one or more liberated Africans apprenticed to them, and on whose abors they are mainly dependant for subsistence—and the other of these said liberated Africans. The former classes are, generally spenking, dverse to emigrate, because they can find no purchaser for their huts and land, or their petty are, generally apenking, averse to emisgrate, because they can find no purchaser for their huts and land, or their putty stock in trade. They are not in a position to make money, but still they can live, with very little labor of their own hands, and such a mode of life is quite satisfactory, to them. The class last above mentioned—the drudges of the other class—would no doubt gladly emisgrate, if they could see matters in their trae light—there are many thousands of true light—there are many thousands of them at Sierra Leone, merely earning their victuals, and the privilege of s'eeptheir victuals, and the privilege of s'eeping in their employer's huts—but they
are landed from the slaver with a well
grounded horror of white men, as far as
their own experience of that portion of
their own experience of that portion of
their own experience of that portion of
the human family gres

so that
between their fears and their ignorance is
becomes a most difficult matter to get
them to view the question of immigration
in its proper light; black delegates, it is
evident, are the only parties suited for
communicating with this class; and he was on the Arkansas, on the 2d July in its proper light; black delegates, it is evident, are the only parties suited for communicating with this class; and even they find considerable opposition on the part of the employers of these people, who are stated not only to follow them with menaces to the office of the emigrant agent, but to try and force them away from on board the vessel in which they had taken passage. On the whole, as regards these two principal classes of Sierra Leona inhabitants, it is very diffi-Sierra Leone inhabitants, it is very diffi-cult to form any opinion as to the extent of immigration which may take place to the West Indies: the Missionaries, both Churchmen and Wesleyans, are decidedly opposed to immigration, and exert all their influence to prevent any of their flock from joining in it—they openly state that they prefer seeing them return to their native slave state, to their proceed ing to the West ladies; and the influence of these parties, especially on the upper of the two classes into which Sierra Le-

LIEUTENANT FREMONT'S EXPE-DITION TO OREGON AND CALL

one society seems to be divided, is very great.—N. Y. Sun.

The recent expedition of Lt. Fremani. under the direction of the War Department, is one of the most daring and romantic among the achievements of modern travellers. It was not merely an expedition to Oregon, but it was the crossing of the great North American Andes, in the midst of winter-a feat far exceeding the passage of the Alps, by the ancient or modern warriors. In the annual report of the Topographi

but contains an outline of what was done. which may be enough to exc.te an interest in the narrative, which we hope L:

Fremont will hereafter give the public.

This officer left Westport, Missouri, on the 1st of June, 1843. His route from there was first to the mouth of the Kanzas; thence up that stream to the Republican Fork, which was pursued to Long's Peak. Penk. This, with two other lofty summits, are spurs or shoots from the gigan-tic range of the Rocky Mountains, the language of the section, that any illustic range of the Rocky Mountains. the language of the section, that any illustration of it would seem to be unnecessary now of the United States Topographica:

The words of the proviso are unambigu-Corps, who was at the head of the most important and advantageous exploring expedition which has visited that country since the day of Lewis and Clark. This peak is erroneously stated in the Topographical report, and erroneously printed in the maps, at 12 500 feet in height Its real height is 15,000 feet. This we have from Col. Long himself, who surveyed it. The head of this peak, with those of its giant peighbors, rises above the region of perpetual snow, and their frozon brows defy the melting rays of Here Lt. Fremont ar he warmest sun: rived on the 4th of July. On the 14th he was at the Arkansas river, at the mouth of Fontaine qui bout. He crossed the mountains at the South-West Pass, He crossed and descended into the valley of the Mex ican Colorado. This is one of the most remarkable spots on earth. Here, at a angle formed by the line dividing Mexico from the United States, and the head waters of the Arkansas, in the miast of the northern Andes, are the fountain springs and branches of some of the greatest ers in the world. Not far from each other, are the head waters of the Yellow one, which flows into the far-rolling Missouri: the Arkansas, which joins the mighty Mississippi; Lewis' river, flowing the Columbia, and the Colorado of Mexico. rolling its waters into the South ern Pacifie! With barren plains on on side, vast ranges of mountains on the oth er, and frozen summits above, the travel er here contemplates the geographical key of the North American continent.

Fremont resched the great Salt Lake of Northern Mexico, and spent a week in surveying it. On the 18th of September

sever ties of wister. There was then a heavy fall of snow, and the thermometer was 2 degrees below zero. In the course of a few days he found himself between the river Aus Chutes and the Cascade Mountains. Here vast parallel ranges of mountains editinus to run southward, and he continued to traverse their western base till on the 16th of December he was it Harmatti, Lake. This was probably about the 43 dag, of north latitude, and 42 dag, of west longitude from Weshing ton. This was a region of great discovery and extraordinary interest. His animals were, however; entirely worn down, and there was no prospect of getting east. He then determined to cross the Sierra Merida, or great Californian mountains, which hay between him and the Bay of San Francisco. He did; and the cold mouth of February was consumed in crossing the snows of these lofty mountains. These snows were from five to twenty feet deep l. Early in March he descented from iev regions to the perpetual against of the Valley of the Sarramen.

mountains. These shows of these folty mountains. These shows were from five to twenty feet deep! Early in Morch he descented from iov regions to the perpetual spring of the Valley of the Sacramento. By the Mexicans he was received and trented with great hospitality. At the end of March he proceeded up the valley of the Joaquim river, re-crossing the Joaquim river, re-crossing the

he was on the Arkansas, on the 2d July reached Bent's Fort, and on the 31st of July returned to the mouth of the Kansa

river.
Such is an outline of one of the longes and most adventurous explorations of our That part of the expedition which time. relates to the passage of the California and the survey of that river, must have peculiar interest, and will be new to the public mind. The government deserves credit for the zenl with which it has pur-

A Deer Fight .- Unless the Rein Deer, we seldom bear of contests between these animals. The Jackson Mississippian states that two negro men in Holmes county, while hunting came upon two all appearance they had been entangled in the morning and had remained so until they were discovered. In the mean time one had killed the other; but still they were fast together and were seperated with considerable difficulty. The negroes despatched the survivor and carried off their booty. One of them had a pair of horns with eight snags on each beam, making in all eighteen points.

Thomas W. Dorr .- The Suprem Court of the United States refused to grant the motion of Dorr's counsel for writ of habeas corpus, on the ground of a want of juris fiction. - Mr Justice Mc Lean announced the unanimous opinion of the Court on Friday, the 57th ult. From that opinion we extract the following pas-

The power given to the U. S. Courts n the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, to issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, &c., as regards the writ viso to cases where the prisoner is in custody, under or by order of the authority of the United States, or has been com-mitted for trial before some court of the same, or is necessary to be brought into ous. tion, and that they qualify and restrict the preceding provisions of the action is indisputable. Neither this nor any other court of the United States, or judge thereof can issue a habens corpus to bring up a prisoner who is in custody under a sen tence or execution of a State court for any other purpose than to be used as witness. And it is immaterial whether inal process. As the law now stands, are individual who may be indicited in a Cir cuit Court, for treason against this U States, is beyond the power of the Federal Courts and Judges, if he be in custed. under the authority of a State. Quer is n confinement under the sentence of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island; conse uently this Court has no power to issue haseas corpus to bring him before it.

Fish without Eyes .- Specimen of the urious fish which are found in the Mamnoth Cave of Kentucky, are now in the possession of Dr Detmold, of New York, who purposes sending them to certain scientific gentlemen of Paris. A letter from James K. Paulding to Dr Detmold. gives this description of the place where these singular animals are found.

'The Mammoth Cave is within a few miles of Green River, in the state of Kentucky, so called from its waters being the color of the sea. It is the larges cavern in the known world, having either hirty of thirty-two avenues radiating from the area within the entrance, each ne extending to the distance of ten miles inder the earth. A man, therefore, in going and returning through those aveues, would cover a distance of upwards surveying it. On the 18th of September he teached Fort Hull; and on the 26th of of six hundred miles. The temperature of November he was at the Missionary being about forty degrees, I think; the Station of Dalles on the Columbia. This was the northern termination of his journay on the territory of the United States. On the 20th of November he commenced the bold project of returning amids the

distinctive heard, though the darkness is, so profound, and the cavern whence it issues so deep that as yet, no one has ventured to explore its reasses. It is in fact a little subterranean world, and well-merits the attention of scientific travellers as also of the admirers of the wonders of nature, ranking as it does among he works, with the falls of Ningara, the riv er Mississippi, and other gigantic crea

The Mammoth Cave is the property of Dr John Croghan of Locust Grove, near Louisville, Kentucky, a man of science as well as of extensive property, above ground and under ground, who with the liberality of his native State, permits all Literary and Scientific Institutions in all parts of the world, to make collections of ts various minerals, &c., and is at al times ready to give his countenance as well as aid to intelligent and scientific vis-

An Ingenious Rogue. - The following letails of a piece of roguery lately prac-

details of a piece of reguery lately prac-tised in Paris, surpasses, in ingenuity and wit, any thing ever yet recorded in the annals of the living:

An individual, well dressed, presented himself at the shop of a female who sold ready made linen in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observed to ber that he appeared to keep a large assortmen of gentlemen's shirts. 'O yes, she had them of all descriptions and very cheap.' Pray madam, said he, have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality for ladies. I am about to e married, and wish to make my intended wife a present of three dozen.' 'Certainly, certainly, sir, I have some which I am sure will suit you; and forthwith were exhibited on the counter.

One was opened, and the stranger ex

amined it with much attention, at last be said, 'I am afraid these are too short;' then seemed lost for a moment in though at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind, that of ascertaining the precise him . 'Madam said he, 'your about the height and size of the lady I shall shortly marry—would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress? 'Not at all, I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure.' In a minute the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked round her, and stooped, apparently to draw down the doing which, he very adroitly fustened her clothes to it with a large pin. She, supposing his examination finished, attempted to take it off ng in, when, to her astonishment, she found her clothes rose up with it. At this moment the fellow gra-ped the parcels and made off with hem. The post woman hesitated to erself of the superfluous covering, but failing to do so, ran after him. So much boys collected about her, at the novel appearance she presented; that she wa won convelled to return to her shop and put up with the loss.

The first thing you should do; after buying a book, is to write your name on the title page. This plan will save you many books in your lifetime.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

January 28, 1845. Sylvester Duzett, 17y, 3m, 20d; Chloe Spencer, 80y; Inflamation on the lungs. Anna Fifield, 41v, 4m, 16d; numb

Julia Ann Sessions, 295, 6m, 1d; consumption. Total 4.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

D.en-In this City, on the 25th in stant, after a long illness of consump-tion, Julia Ann, wife of Peregrine Sessions, aged 29v. 6m. 1d.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wag-ons and Harnesses. HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845-39if OTICE is hereby given, that we shall apply at the March term of the County Commissioners Court of Bancock County and State of Hinois, for a licen e to keep a Ferry opposite fraction al section nice, township seven, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, in Hancock county and State of Ifinois.

AMEI DOOLITTLE & CO. Appundoce, Juny. 15; 1818, 38-3w

NAUVOO FOUNDRY In a ubedraters, at the Roundry lately occupied by H. Knubsill in the cisy of Neuvon, and propered to furnish CASTINGS, and JOSS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheep, as the wine kind of work can be had an St Dwois. A share-of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot metal Bought.

BAMULL SIMPSON.

MORGAN PHILIPS.

Dec. 24, 1841-34-34

MCAU and the series of the series of the series of work and one to be series of the se

Dec 12-331

NAUVOO BOOT AND SHUE ESTAB-

NAUVOO BOOT AND SHUE RATAB-LISHMENT.

WE the undersigned an extensive whole-ale ing opened an extensive whole-ale ind retail shoe abop, on the north ride of Mulholland street, next duor to A. Davis' store, where we intend making Boots and Shoes and supplying merchants and there with the best articles that can be offered in the Western country, on the most reasonable terms.—Please call and examine for yourselves.

OF Hides and Produce taken in ex-change.

W. W. RUST. THOS. MATTHEWS, CHAS. C. DAVIS, MOSES GAY. Nauvoo; Dec. 20, 1844-no34-tf

HAT STORE: THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., balf a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions; and manufactured of the best of mate-

rials. Country produce taken in exchange: Also a good assortment of Groceri

Nov. 28. 1844-504f. A. MERRILL.

STRAYED. N the month of September last, one red and white cow. with a cross-piece on her horos and a letter E plainly cut in the hair on each hip. Whoever will return said cow or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded at this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 9th-31tf

NOTICE. NOTICE.

ANTED to purchase at E. OAKLEY'S Store, (the office of the
Nauvoe Tunnery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and
5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides
and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on
shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken, B. OAKLEY,

G. W. ROSECRANS, B. R. BENTLY. Nauvoo, III. Dec 16, 1844-33-3m

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES WANTED. THE subscriber intends keeping od

hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for wap or candies, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. DUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Han-cock Circuit Court, made at the May mter A. D. 1843, of anid County the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder on the premthe highest and nest country in the town of Appanooca in said country, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next between the hours of 9 or lock A. M. and Go'clock P. M. of said lay, the following describe! real estate; wit: 25 scres a part of whilf, se 11, 7 n 8 w.

Also an individed third port of ferry and privilege, including lands, bests, &c. elonging to the same between Appantoca and Port Madi-on, and the following town lots in the town of Appanooce in Hanock County, to wit: in block 9

Lots 8, 5, 6, 6, 9 4, 6, 7 2, 3, 4, 5 11 10 8, 7, 8 eing real estate of which Edward White

are of said county deceased, seized of; and which said real estate, was by order of said court, directed to be sold to pay debts of said deceased. Terms sale six months credit bond with approved ecurity will be required.

NANCY WHITE,

NAUVOO MATCH MANUPACTORY. THE Merchant and Cities Nauvoo and its vicitity are respectfully informed that Priction Match warranted superior to any ever but to this city may be constantly sho on reasonable terms by wholsale to sail at the Manufactory, as the cord Water and Durfes street.

N. B. All contentions on the Touth allier formed of the above places by the land and the lan performed at

Woman.-Perhaps a more just and beautiful compliment was never paid to woman than the following from Judge Story:—"To the honor, to the sternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence and religion require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded; but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence of the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit that in the path of duty no sacrifice is of heaven may not too roughly visit her on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a pre-ternatural courage which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays the undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which neither utters, murmers nor regrets. and that patience in suffering which ns victorious over death itself."

SAW MILL IN A CAVE .- Four miles from Bowling Green, Ky., the travel-ler passes a perpendicular precipice of about one hundred feet, not twelve feet from the path he travels. As I came up to it I heard a tremendous noise, apparently under ground. and saw trien below engaged in some kind of work. Prompted by curiodity I clambered down the rock not far distant, by the aid of shrubs and small trees, when lo, I beheld, directly under the road I had crossed, a large ur, and also a saw mill, they both go by the name of CAVE MILL rocks, in a spacious and very curious which appears to have adopted a regular constructed cave. A stream of water runs into the cave; then passes ings at Sante Domingo, St. Christophe under ground, large enough to drive and other towns upon the announcemen the works of both mills; and it shows of the nou ination. The President tool itself next, four miles distant from the place of exit, where I was told, is another flour mill, the works of which are carried on by it —[Star of the published. The Courier's correspondent was told, is a property of the state of the Republic has not yet been published. The Courier's correspondent was the states, however, that it along the bound

Dr Wolff has arrived in Persia, broken he had, and with a debt of 6000 tillas (L. 2600,) which he was forced to se to pay to the infamous Nayeb Summut Khan. Had it not been for the Persian ambassador, he would have been put to death, even after having made that promise. The brother of the Nayeb was to accompany the doctor to eran, and if the money is not paid, he will be obliged to go to prison in Per-sia. Dr Wold states, in his letter to Captain Grover, that Lieutenant Wyburd of the Indian navy (who was sent on a cret diplomatic mission to Khiva, in 1835, and has not since been heard of,) n murdered at Bokhara.

The following lamentable accident hap-pened a short time ago near Grindlewald. In Switzerland. A poor woman, named Baumann, was crossing a wooden bridge over the Lutchine, with four children, before her, a third led by her hand, and the fourth a baby, carried in her arm. While watching the progress of the two eldest, she made a false step and fell into the torrent with the two younger, who, with their nother, were drowned, for want of assistance, the two elder remaining two hours crying on the bank, which they had as fely reached. At length the three lifeless bodies were found, and carried to the hospital at Grin-diewald, where an old man, sick in bed.

as on struck by the piteous eight, that dead suddenly.

The prisons in three Catholic Churches Dusseldorff have hurled from the pullanthaman against Eugene Sue for attacks on the Jesuits.

A WILD GHL AND WILD MAN. ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. OF THE UNITED STATES.

November, 1844.

The general staff is composed of fiftyviz domnissioned differs, viz:—one thaior general, two brigadier generals, one
adjetact gefleral, two assistam adjutants
general, (majors by brevet,) four assistant adjutants general, (csptains by
brevet,) one inspector general, one quarfer master general, two assistant quartormasters general, two deputy quartermasters general, foor quartermasters
twenty eight quartmasters, one commissary general of subsistence, two commissary general of subsistence, (captains)

Medical department.—One surgeon
general, twenty sirgeons, fifty assistant
surgeons.—Total seventy-ode.

Pay department.—One pay master general, fifteen pay masters.—Tetal sixteen.

Purchasing department.—Military storekeepers two. November, 1844.

Corps of engineers.—One colonel, two licutenant colonels, four majors, twelve captains, twelve first licutenants, twelve second licutenants.—Total forty-three. reepers two.

Corpanof typographical engineers.
One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, fo majors fen captains, ten first lieutenants ten second lieutenants. -Total thirty

Ordinance department.-Fifteen tary storekeepers, one colonel, one lieu tenant colonel, four majors, ten captains six first lieutenants, six second lieuten ants, forty-three sergeants, two hundred and fifty entiated mon:—Total three hundred and thirty six.

Two regiments of dragoons.—Two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two lieutenant colonels.

jors, two adjutan's, twenty captains twenty first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, two sergeant majors, two quartermaster sergeants, eighty ser geants, eighty corporals, two principal musicians, four chief buglers, forty buglers, twenty musicians, one thousand privates.—Total ene thousand two hundred and ninety-eight.

Four regiments of artillery.—Four colonels, four lieutenant colonels, four majors, forty captains, eighty first lieu-temants, forty second lieutenants, four sergeant majors, four quirtermaster son one hundred and sixty corporals, eighty musicians, eighty farriers and black-smiths, one thousand six hundred and

eighty privateers.—Total two thousand three hundred and forty.

Eight regiments of infantry.—Eight colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, eight majors, eighty captains, eighty first lieu-tenants, eight sergeant majors, eight quarermaster sergeants, three hundred twenty-six sergeants, three hunlred and wenty corporals, six principal musicians one hundred and sixty musicians, three thousand three hundred and sixty pri-vates.—Total four thousand four hundred

and fifty-six.

Recapitulation.-Commissioned officers, nine hundred and thirty-three; non-commissioned officers, musicians, artifices an privates, seven thousand eight hundre and eighty three. - Total army, eight thousand six hundred and sixteen.

Note.—'Thirty-eight officers included in the general staff being taken from the line of the army, and accounted for in as staff officers in aggregate of eight thousand six hundred and sixteen.

From Hayti.-Through the correspon dence of the Courrier des Etats Unis, dated St. Domingo, Nov. 16th, we learn y the name of Cave Mill dated St. Domingo, Nov. 1011, we learn that Pedro Santana has been nominated machinery is directly under the President of the Dominican Republic. states, however, that it adopts the boun dartes of 1793, and the divisions recognized that year into provinces and comcivil rights to strangers residing in the Republic, and the rights of citisenship to all present citisens, and to such as shall marry a Dominican woman, or pos agricultural establishments in the Territory. Public rights are placed upon the and the Catholic religion declared to be that of the State: The Logislative rower is to be exercised by a Congress, composed of fifteen Tribunes and five Countries. sellors, The first President is elected for eight years. At the expiration of hi term the tenure of Executive power is te be for four years. His powers are greater, in most instances, than we give the President of the United States. [Picayune

Heavy Loss. - A gen leman in Tennes for the first electoral Polk should receive over Mr. Clay, and doubling it in geometrical progression for the majority of the electoral college. The sum lost amounts to \$36,893,457,-

The other day a woman was suddenly, but safely delivered of a fine boy, at the entrance of the Bank of England, Bristol. The bank has never before had such a deposit, and not knowing what to de with it, they he demonstrated the deposit of the hospital, where both are going on favorably. Such are the transitions of life—born amidst gold, reared amongst paupers. The little fellow is to be called Crossus, and it is to be hoped the Governor and company, will stand sponsors. The other day a woman was sudden!

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE MEMBERS OF THE NAUVOO
COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned, having formed
ourselves into one general compact, for the Manufacturing of all useful
articles, or inventing the sume, and we
hird outselves him to my my my my and company and bind ourselves by mutual consent and agreement, to be in subjection to the laws of our constitution, denominated the conof our constitution, denominated the constitution of the Nauvoo Coach and Carriege Manufacturing Association, dated Nauvoo, Dec. 18th, 1844. And we lurther mere agree to be governed by the voice of the Association, according to the constitution above named—and we furthermore agree to be in subjection to all the rules and by the laws of this Association, which are or shall be adopted for the benefit and use of the Association, which shall not be contrary to the laws of the United States or of this awe of the United States or of this State, and we further more agree that the number of this Association shall be twelve and no more—and we further mure agree that all applicants for equal proceeds of the company, shall have their rights and privileges guaranteed to them by a cirtificate signed by the President of the Association, and we further more agree that all vacancies occurring by death or otherwise. of the above not

> ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk, SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr. BURR FROST, DAVID DE VOL, JOSHUA SMITH, DAVID W. FOX, SHADRACH DRIGGS, DWIGHT WEBSTER. JESSE H. ATHERTON, WM. LISK.

Jany. 15th, 1845-37-3w THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGI MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

E the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be indentified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of general acturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and se our company is comprised of world we have no besitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or or various tastes of all people, and as our ocal privi eges for manufacturing canno be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled n workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will con-sist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cahs. Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportmens Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts. Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Pioughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Wa'er street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Tim-ber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest. ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk. SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr. BURK FROST DAVID DE VOL JOSHUA SMITH. DAVID W. FOX. SHADRACH DRIGGS. DWIGHT WEBSTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON,
WM. LISK. Jany. 15th. 1845 .- 37-1f.

. FUR SALE. A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the sub-

NAHUM BIGELOW.
Nauvoo, Jany. 8th. 1844. -36:3m.

LAND, And farms for Sale in lowd. NE farm in Vait Buren County, 1.2 miles from Benton's Post office containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 conclusion west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river: One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keo-saugus, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land

ALSO, Claims on land in Lee County, all o which will be truded for lands in Hancoc ANDREW. J. STEWART.

Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps Nauvoe, Jan. 8, 1845-38-3m FOUND. NE saddle and three barnesses, which are supposed to be stolen property. The owner or owners can have the same on application to the Trustees of the church, by describing and proving the property, and paying charges.

Nauvoo, Jan. 15, 1945—3w

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAU-VOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA. THE new light draught awift passenger steamer OSPREY, Ampanson Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomingtoh, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leve Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaks, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Maswoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wedensday 9

a. w. The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be ena-bled to cross the rapids during the lowes singe of water. In attention to the in-terest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain An-derson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronise her. by death or otherwise, of the above named twelve shall be filled by a two third vote of the remaining members—and we furthermore agree and declare that the private property of the members of this Association shall not be held liable for any debt or debts of this Association. tained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo Jan. 1. 1845-35if.

A few handred wild or tame goess quills wanted at this office. Jany. 1, 1845. QUILLS.

TWO STORES. AVID D. YEARSLEY has open two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gon. Joseph Smith as Water street, the other on Mulbolland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to self chenp for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hard-

Being fond of company he wi-hes all to all and see: Nutroo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NOTICE-About 6 or 8 thousan good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on t thing WM. CLAYTON,

Recorder. Nauvon, Nov. 8, 1844-30tf

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by he has been favored, it shall be his con stant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH. Also II. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; ring, broaches, pins, seals. keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

TOTICE -THE subscribers the cast, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

N. B.-A. & E. GRAY. themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!! J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commended an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufactoring Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and ucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mentio which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufac-tory in Rich Street, one Block north of

Feb. 7, 1844. MOWA TWINS.
THE NAUVOD AND MONTROSE FERRY

THE Subscriber having completed a good and Substantial ferry boat for rossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and roing to the row purchase in lower will going to the new purchase in lows will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far adperior to DANIEL, C. DAVIS



CONSUMPTION & liver complaints,
Asthma, Bronchitis, crosp in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of
the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION A purely vegatable and highly approved compound preparation of Prusus is giniona or 'wild Cherry Bark,' approved by the College of Phormacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and university sally acknowledged the most valuab Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!-No Deception! The Physician may boost of his skill n many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the reever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine-

Dr. Wista's Balsam of wild Cherry which has effected some of the most as tonishing cures ever recorded in the his tory of Medicine. Read what it has done!

A Surprising Curc .- Mrs. Marth: Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Bulsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bot The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a sing'e instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Derhin Benevo'ent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in ail respects true, and ear-nestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

> ELIZABETH JACOBS THOMAS COOMBS, MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and wes of the Wabash river should be addresse to Benjin. Phelps 76 Chesnut street, St. Mo. The above truly valuable redicine is for sale at this office. Nov 13-29-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES, OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines: Wistar's balsam of wild cherry

Rev. I. Cover?s balm of life Humphrey's Pile gintment Dr Williamson's pain soother Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills Sappington's pills Stark weather's hepatic elixir Dr Halsted's magnetic remedies Bristol's sarsaparilla Fridley's tetter ointment Fabnestock's vermifuge lew David's or Hebrew plaster

Dr Halsted's brisk pills

Nov 13-29-3m

opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the bus-

ness of BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced work men, he is prepared to do work as reason able, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment

The following is a list of his PRICES.

Quartos half Bound do do neat 2,00 plain 2,00 2.50 full bound Octavo plain 1.00 neat bound plain 0,75 neat 1.00 1,37 extra full bound l'welves plain peat do All other kinds of work not above enu merated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan I, 1844.

LARGE edition of the "Voice of A Warning" is now out and for sale at

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAU-VOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to ex change their grain, pork, beef, potates &c., for property, wearing appurel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be gird to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, instanuch as provision are most wanted to carry on the works. N. B. A good new turning lathe for

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder. August 7th 1844-tf

MEDICATED LOZENGER

MEDICATED LOZENGER.

THESE colebrated Loranges are now interest to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sharman, is a regular graduate of Me licine, a thember of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of or more. They consist of COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the salest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., evér offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases for have never been known to fail. Many have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even drain without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedify cure them. CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Pal intations of the Heart, Institude and pervous affections generally, Persona traveing or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the puoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

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free living.
CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The ber Cathartic medicine for remov-ing bile from the system and preventing attacks, of the bilious and intermittant dra ver of this section of country.
FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of known to fail in removing the distributions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the oney refunded.

SHRHMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, This Plaster, of which over 1,000,100 are sold yearly, is believed to be the bast Plaster for rheumatism, lumbergo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12hl cents,) brings it within

he reachof every person in the community (CTA large supply of these celebrard articles just received and for sale at this

NOTICE.

E. SONS wishing to get the Times and Scasons, or other books bound, an be accommodated at the Printing Of-

fice, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumns complete.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots of the formula of the following the fo and wis lom, are very convenient, and so Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-tf.

A. W. BABBIT Attorney at Lue, AS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the of occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attent

to any, or all buisness committed to b Cct. 9, 1844-231f

ACCEPTABLE A NY quantity of provisions, for sub-scriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

TEMPLE. "Milk as thell as love one good milch cows are warmed tithing for the Temple. The Saintible "Milk as Well as Meat" done well in bringing in many good thing and they will do more good by answer ing this call promptly. WM. CLAYTON.

Clerk for Trustees de. Nov. 6-1f.

A LE, WHOLESALE AND RE

The undersigned makes and keep constantly on hand the above article which he will warrant to keep three the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families per plied on reasonable terms. All kinds

of country produce taken in pay.
LEONARD SCHUSSLER

100 CORDS of wood, at this offer Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

TRAW AND SILK BONNET BAKEN Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth.
Caps made to order.
TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Bickt